Mr. Hunterdecline being a candidate, it is your

duty to choose the most popular man in the dis-trict: and that man, in my humble judgment, is

Austin M. Trible, Esq. He is well known to a majority of this district to be an unflinching De-

mocrat, which he proved in the last canvass much to the satisfaction of his triends. I deem it

unnecessary for me to detail the qualifications o

Mr. T., as those who know him know them to be

ELECTION OF SENATOR OF THE U. S

EXTRACT of a letter from the country, December 18.

of the present Legislature, exceeding in magnitude any and all others it will be called on to dis-

charge.
"No one, I presume, will say that it is required "No one, I presume, will say that it is required."

by the Constitution to be performed at this session. The office ought not to be left vacant beyond a

reasonable time. Many of the States of the Union, and more formerly than now, did not fill their several representations in the more numerous

branch of the Congress, until after the expiration of the term for which they were chosen. Among

that number is Virginia; and, in 1831, there was

a chasm in the term from the third of March

until the lapse of the whole month of August .-

Yet no one charged, and I suppose no one thought, there was a breach of the Constitution, or a lapse

from constitutional duty. With us, and for the

present, there is abundant security in the existing

provisions of the law to secure us a representa-tive in that (the Senatorial) branch of the Federal

Legislature. The General Assembly must adjourn before the fourth of March, or encounter the

penalties of its own State law. The vacancy

"The election of a Senator is among the duties

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMIWEEKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight dollars if taken for a shot
of period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five
dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months,
payable in advance, to be paid in the effice, or remitted by
mail, post paid; or. Six Dollars per annum at the end of
the year.

the year.

All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, in good and available Sank notes, at the risk of the Edinic the postage of all letters being paid by the swriters.

The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax ettensive business,

to the writers, which operates as a serious tax ettensive business, which operates as a serious tax use the Editors.)

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of satern lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion tweuty-five cents—it inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty seven and a half cents—thirty seven and a half cents—Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a treater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioners, who are charged one hundred dollars, (paper incinded.)

ANNUAL MERCHANT One square of sixteen conded.

cinded.)
IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen
lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continu lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents, for each sance, 50 cents.
Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

tivate pay the same of the country, whenever the marry's hand-writing is unknown at this office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the permaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to perent impositions and quizzes, has proved heretofore unavailus. We must, therefore, insist, it such a case, noon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

OAKVILLE ACADEMY.—The exercises year under the tuition of its present instructor, Mr. John W. Garlick, A. B., with whose liberal literay attainments is connected several years experience. The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will commence the 15th of January, and terminate the 15th of December, with a vacation of one month in the Summer.

Tuition in the lower English branches, \$15. Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy and Chemistry,

Latin and Greek Languages \$25.

Board. Washing, and Lodging, for the whole term, (each boarder furnishing his own towels

Payments to be made quarterly, in advance.
ROBERT F. STUBBS. Mr. Garlick, the following certificate is appended:
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, D. C.
The bearer of this, Mr. John W. Garlick of Virginia, was graduated at this institution in October, 1842. For the satisfaction of those unacquainted with

The undersigned, with much pleasure, recommend Mr. Garlick as fully qualified to teach the Classical, Mathematical, and the other branches usually taught in our High Schools and Academies. He is a gentleman of superior abilities, sound principles, and unblemished character, and every way worthy the patronage of an enlightened S. CHAPIN. WM. RUGGLES,

Prof. Math. and Nat. Philosophy.
J. O'B. CHAPLIN,
Prof. Lat. and Greek Languages.

Dec. 20-cw2w FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE School at the Subscriber's will be con-Title. School at the Subscriber's will be con-tinued the ensuing year, under the manage-ment of Miss Simms, a lady raised and educa-ted in Virginia—Miss Simms is highly recom-mended by the Rev. Wm. S. White, Principal of the Female Academy in Charlottesville, where she passed through a thorough course of instruc-tion. In this School will be taught the various branches of an English education, together with Six Young Ladies can be accommodated, as boarders, in my family. The School will commence the 15th of January, and close the 15th of December following, with a month's vacation

Should any of the Students wish to learn Music, a Competent Teacher will be employed, to give instruction on the Piano.

My Address is Beaver Dam Depot, Hanover Dec. 13-c5t WM. C. WINSTON. HUMANITY HALL ACADEMY.—The exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th January, 1845, and continued to the 15th November following, making a term of ten months no vacation. Six or eight boys will be taken as boarders, and the same parental care and atten-tion will be paid to their morals as to my own sons. Board and tuition (the whole expense) the term,

\$100, payable \$50 in advance, \$50 on the 15th November, 1845. For further particulars, those disposed to become interested in this School are respectfully referred to all who have been, at any time during the last thirty years, whether they be parents, guardians or pupils. My Post Office is Physic Springs, Buckingham county, Va. Nov. 20-w6w ELIJAH G. HANES. SCHOOL AT WEST VIEW.

ARS. JONES and Miss RANDOLPH will

Continue their School at Dr. Mason's the ensuing year. The Session will commence on the first Monday in February next, and it is respectfully requested, that those who intend send-ing pupils will make application before that time either to Dr. Mason or Mrs. Jones. Address-Stoney Mount, Brunswick co., Va.

Roard, for ten months, in English, Tuition, in French, Music, in Music,

FLEETWOOD ACADEMY, KING AND QUEEN. THE exercises of this Institution will com-A mence, for the ensuing year, on the 20th of January, and be continued until the 20th December. The subscriber will be assisted by his present associate, Mr. John H. Pitts, a gentleman

The course of studies will embrace (besides the elementary works,) the whole range of Classical and Mathematical authors usually studied stead and Manachaston at college, and all the branches constituting a sound, practical English education, including Natural, Mental and Moral Philosophy. The strictest attention will be paid to the habits

of high attainments and eminently qualified in

of the Students, and a candid and impartial statement forwarded every two months to each parent or guardian, of his son's or ward's intellectual progress and moral standing. To the former and present patrons of the school, by whose partially and higher the school, by whose partially and higher the school, by whose partially and higher the school and higher the school are school and higher the school and higher the school are school and higher the school and higher the school are school and higher the school a tiality and kindness it has been so long and liberally sustained, we promise, that our unremitting efforts will be exerted to merit a continuance of

The annexed certificate of Col. Smith, super intendent of the Virginia Military Institute, appended for the satisfaction of those acquainted The year will be divided into two sessions of

five months each, and the entire expense per session will be \$65, for tuition, board &c., payable sion will be \$65, for tuition, board &c., payable at the end of the session.

O. WHITE.

This is to certify that Mr. John H. Pitts, of Essex County, (a graduate of this Institution,) was one year engaged as an Assistant Instructor in the Institute, and he is considered in every way qualified to perform the duties of an Instructor, either in Latin, Mathematics, French or English, and as such is recommended to the patronage of the public.

FRANCIS H. SMITH.

Sup. V. M. I. Sup. V. M. I.

Address O. White, Fleetwood Academy.

FEMALE SCHOOL AT LOMBARDY GROVE.-Mrs. LUCY G. BASKERdaughter, with a view to the education of her own daughter, will open a School in her family the ensuing year, which will commence the 1st day of February, and terminate the last day of November. She has succeeded in procuring the services of Miss Curnis, whose qualifications are of the highest onler, and render her in every way competent to take charge of the Education of VILLE, with a view to the education of her own competent to take charge of the Education of Young Ladies. The location is remarkably pleasant and healthy, and very particular attention will be given to the manners and general deportment of the young ladies, who will in all respects be regarded as members of Mrs. B.'s family-the

number limited to 15. Board, &c., English tuition, French Spanish Music Drawing and Painting,

One half of the Board and Tuition will be required in advance. Lombardy Grove P. O., Mecklenburg county, Virginia, Dec. 13, 1844.

THOMAS C. REYNOLDS,

HAS removed his office to the front room over the store of Warren & Farise, on Main Street, and will continue to practice in the Courts held in the city of Richmond,

FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA. THE General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia will be held at their Banking House in the City of Richmond, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1845.

An Act of Assembly, passed March 25th, 1845, provides, that "no Officer or Director of a Bank

shall hereafter vote by proxy for any Stockholder in any election of Directors or Officers of a Bank, nor shall any proxy be valid which shall have been executed sixty days before the time of any

December 16th, 1844.

Form of a Power of Altorney to vote by Proxy. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That of — do hereby appoint — to be — substi-tute and proxy for, and in — name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and, furthermore, to be — substitute or proxy to represent — at all meetings of the Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and in — name and behalf, to vote respecting the enacting, repealing, or amending such by-laws, ordinances, or re-gulations, as may be deemed necessary and con-

venient for the government of the Bank.

In witness whereof, — have hereunto set —
hand and scal this — day of —. (SEAL.)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of —. Dec. 17-etdm

BANK OF VIRGINIA. THE General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia, will be held at their banking house in the City of Richmond, on the

second Monday (13th) of January next.

By an act of the Legislature, passed 25th
March, 1842, sections 5 and 6, "No President or Director of any Savings Bank, or General Agent of any Manufacturing or Mining Company, shall be eligible as a Director of any Bank; nor shall any officer or Director of a Bank vote by proxy for any Stockholder in any election of Directors or officers of a Bank, nor shall any proxy be valid which shall have been executed sixty days before the time of any election. SAMUEL MARX, Cashier.

Form of a power for voting by proxy at any meeting of Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia: Know all men by these presents, that —
hereby appoint — to be substitute and proxy for name and behalf, to vote at any election of a Director or Directors of the Bank of Virginia: And furthermore to represent—at all meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, and in - name and behalt to vote respecting the enacting, repealing or amending such By-Laws, Ordinances or Regulations as may be deemed necessary and convenient for the government and management of the said Bank, as fully as - might or could, were - personally pre-

Witness, --- hand and seal this -

COUNTY, to wit:

I, —, a Justice of the Peace for said county, do hereby certify, that —, who ha— executed the above power of Attorney, personally appeared before me and made oath, that the Stock on which — vote — proposed to be given, is bona fide. —, and that the same is not held by means of any transfer contrived or designed to evade the provisions of the act "establishing ge-neral regulations for the incorporation of Banks," passed the 22d March, 1837. Given under my hand, this - day of -

the French language. Terms, for Board, Tui-tion, Lodging, Washing and Lights, (for the Scholastic year of Ten months,) \$100. Five or naming the persons and deed. Dec. 14-2awtdm

By the Governor of the State of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, it is represented to the Execu-tive, that a certain Robert W. Baker, charged with the murder of John W. Light, hath fled from justice, and is now going at large— Therefore, I, James McDowell, Governor, have thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any person or persons who will arrest the said Robert W. Baker, and convey him to the Jail of Freder-ick county; and I do, moreover, require all officers of the State, civil and military, and request the Saxony, a country by no means naturally rich, people of the Commonwealth, to use their best ex-ertions to apprehend the said Robert W. Baker, that he may be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this fourteenth day of December, 1844, in the 69th year of the Common-wealth. JA. McDOWELL.

Robert W. Baker is represented to be "a young man, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thick, and well set, rather pursey, short light sandy hair, somewhat curly, sandy whiskers, which he sometimes has shaved off, fair skin and small blue eyes, a very small foot walks carelessly; when approached, he casts his head somewhat down. He is genteel in his dress and appearance." He is supposed to have gone

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living near New Canton, Buckingham county, Virginia, on the 5th inst., a Negro Man named Henry Langhorne, about 35 years old and about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare, but well made, with a bright brown complexion; he has a scar on one cheek believed to be the right; he has an honest open countenance, and is quite intelligent, his nose is formed more like a white man's than a negro's; is something of a carpenter and a rough shoe maker—Had on, when last heard from, a coarse jeans trock coat, and pants dyed brown, neither new, the coat too short, a black fur hat somewhat worn. I purchased him last fall of Rev. J. R. Bennet, who moved to Missouri, about the same time. He has a wife at Mr. Thomas Fallidad. mas Eldridge's in this county. He was heard from on Friday the 8th inst., in making three unsuccessful attempts to cross the river in the neighborhood of New Canton, with a view probably of escaping by the canal. The same night a gentleman in the vicinity lost a black norse, which he may have carried off. It is probable he may aim for a free State. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Virginia, or fifty if taken in Virginia to be secured in either case until I can get him.

WILLIAM LEITCH.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the county of King William, about the midble of July last, a Negro Boy named EDMUND, about 18 or 19 years of age—badly grown, low stature, stout built, tawney complexion, dull countries to the status of the subscriber in the subscriber, living in the sub tenance, voice rather feminine-no marks recollected. He is supposed to be lurking in the City of Richmond, where he has two brothers and a sister, (West, Richard and Patsey by name.)—
West, who calls himself West Quarles, (and I believe each of the others assume the same name,) is a hack driver, and keeps the stable of a Mr. Crafton. Richard is a plasterer and brick-layer by trade, and lives in the backyard of a Mrs. Eliza Cocke, (shop-keeper,) on a cross street near the Theatre. Patsey lives with the said Mrs. E. Cocke. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said Negro to me or second the control of the said Negro to me or second the said Negro to the said Negro to the said Negro to the said Negro to the said son who will deliver the said Negro to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again JOHN WILLEROY.

King William, Dec 18-dw21* TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.-For TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—For sale, privately, on moderate terms, a small tract of highly improved land, consisting of about 40 acres, lying in Cumberland county, 5 miles below the Court-house, on the stage road leading from Richmond to Lynchburg. On this tract is a convenient dwelling-house containing four across the manufacturers has become so flourishing as to cause apprehension as to the admission of those goods into this country for consumption; it is impossible for us to prevent other nations going to rooms below and two above stairs, with a dining room in the cellar, and a small house on one side of the yard, containing two rooms, formerly used as a school house: also, the usual out-houses, such as kitchen, meat-house, corn-house, stables, &c.

The neighborhood is thickly settled and very duty, because, whatever that duty may be, if it good. The advantages of this place make it a desirable location for a mechanic, a teacher, or a this country, it is at the expense of every person who consumes the manufactures produced; coninformation, will address Edward S. Brown, Smithville, Powhatan County. Dec 20—cw5w

I WISH to purchase a large quantity of PINE LOGS, for my Saw Millon York River, at the mouth of Poropotank creek, in Gloucester coun-

I will give Five Cents (5 cts.) a cubic foot, which is equal to \$2 a ton, of \$6 40 a cord, for all good Merchantable Stuffdelivered at the Mill.

The object of them was so; but the effect is protection of a commodity operates as a tax to protection of a commodity operates as a tax to the community at large?

The object of them was so; but the effect is protection of a commodity operates as a tax to the community at large?

THE ENQUIRER.

Richmond, December 27.

We have promised to submit to our readers an extract of a letter from Washington, proposing a sound and conciliatory and gradual scheme for adjusting the tariff. We shall comply with our engagement early next week. Mean time we prefer to bring forward some elementary principles calculated to show the impolicy and injustice of a high protective tariff. We shall draw these illustrations from a foreign as well as domestic source. They will strengthen the positions which we lately brought forward from McCul-

We have before us "the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Import Duties, with the principal Evidence," submitted by the English Board of Trade, in 1840. We submit some extracts from the large volume of Evidence before us, as published by the House of Commons. Commons. We leave the commentaries to the

sagacity of our readers. The following is a part of the report of the

"Your Committee cannot refrain from impressing strongly on the attention of the House that the effect of prohibitory duties, while they are of course wholly unproductive to the revenue, is to impose an indirect tax on the consumer, often equal to the whole difference of price between the British article and the foreign article the prohibition excludes. This fact has been strongly and emphatically urged on your Committee by several witnesses; and the enormous extent of taxation so levied cannot fail to awaken the attention of the House. On the articles of food alone, it is averred, according to the testimony laid before the Committee, that the amount taken from the consumer exceeds the amount of all the other taxes which are levied by the Government. And the witnesses concur in the opinion that the sacrifices of the community are not confined to the loss of revenue, but that they are accompanied by injurious effects upon wages and capital; they diminish greatly the productive powers of the country, and limit our active

trading relations. "Somewhat similar is the action of high and protective duties. These impose upon the customer a tax equal to the amount of the duties lebut that increased price goes, not to the Treasubut to the protected manufacturer. It is obvious that high protective duties check importa- any other country in the world? tion, and consequently are unproductive to the revenue; and experience shows that the profit to the trader, the benefit to the consumer, and the fiscal interests of the country, are all sacrificed when heavy import duties impede the interchange price of his labor. As to the real wages of the of commodities with other nations."

The following is an extract from the testimony ot Mr. McGregor, a witness before the Committee, who was sent by the Board of Trade to

the Continent for information:

"Mr. Villiers. Is it not the fact, that the duties get of capital and machinery? levied upon the Prussian Tariff have not been

levied quite as we expected?
"Under the Prussian Tariff, the belief generally was, that the new Tariff had been adopted, for advantages as to carriage and intercourse. the first time, by the whole population of the Union, amounting to about 27,000,000 of people; *His own property—or the property of — his ward—or of his testator or intestate's estate, naming the testator or intestate—or is bona fide the customs, there had been for a long time in Prussia a higher Tariff of duties upon models. woollen cloths, and some other articles, than the existing Tariff. And in other States, as in Bavaria, with a population of nearly 5,000,000, and people of all other nations with your manufac-Wurtemburg, with a population of 1,700,000; Hesse Electorate, with a population of 700,000, and the Dutchy of Hesse, with a population of tion of 23,700,000, had duties nearly as high, and in some instances higher, than the existing Tariff. In the other States, having in all the remaining population of 3,300,000, the duties were less than at present; in the Dutchy of Baden and Nassau much less; and in the free town of Frankfort there were no duties except town dues. In Saxony, with a population of more than a million and a half, the import duties were very triding; and it is a

vet there, without any protection whatever, manufactures of every description have thriven more than in any other part of the Continent of Europe.
"Chairman. You mean to say that Saxony, of all the German States now in the Union, had a lower rate of import duty on manufactured articles than any other, and that its manufactures

flourished better? "Saxony alone had a mere nominal duty, no protective duty whatever; and yet the woollen manufacture, cotton manufacture, and linen mapulacture, had arrived in Saxony at a degree of

perfection unknown in any other part of the "Chairman. Can you explain why Saxony without protection to her manufactures, was at

the time of the Union in a better state than any

other?

"The reason given to me, both in Saxony and Switzerland, was simply this, and the same rea-sons were given to me in Bohemia: the Saxon and Swiss manufacturers stated not only them-selves, but others that I met with in those countries that they considered all manufactures which were established, or had grown up by protection, were

generally in an unsound state, inasmuch as they were supported by fictitious protection, which placed them out of the natural position which they would have taken if they had commenced as they did in Switzerland, merely by producing as cheaply as they could by industry and by an eco-nomical system of living. The Swiss and the Saxons both went upon the principle, that if we can manufacture without any protection, we can then send our commodities, as we have done, to other markets in the world; and Saxony has at all times been enabled, in spite of the prohibitory system of Austria, to send her surplus manufac-tures into Bohemia, and from Bohemia they find their way into Hungary, to Vienna, and to the Italian States.

You have mentioned Switzerland as a country that has acted on the principle of Saxony: were there any protective duties in Switzerland? "None whatever.

"What has been the effect of that on the manufactures of Switzerland: what has been their

state under that system?
"The manufactures of Switzerland can only be said to be established since the peace of 1813; the had been so disturbed, that it was impossible to establish any manufactures, except mere coarse spinning and weaving, within the houses of the peasantry: they never turned their minds to manufacturing upon an extensive scale till after the year 1814; they never had any protection, but they went upon the system, which they perfectly un-derstood, that if they could not manufacture cheaply and sell cheaply, they could never export

their manufactures. "Do you think it is an honest policy towards the people of this country to allow their employment to be taken from them and sent to foreign countries?

"Will you explain why you think it is not pos-

You cannot prevent it.

sible to prevent it?
"You cannot prevent the demand for the labor of the artisan of this country being transferred to another country, by any possible duty or restriction which you can place upon the admission of those articles coming into this country for consumption; you cannot prevent foreign countries from sending their productions to such other fo-reign countries as will take their productions from possible for us to prevent other nations going to purchase those manufactures at a cheaper price than they can get ours for; in the next place, cannot prevent our manufacturers losing their tends to keep up the price of manufactures in

es of the country, you will limit the quantity that will be consumed. If I am not able to wear two will be consumed. If I am not able to wear two or three coats in a year, if by taxation you limit my means of purchasing two new coats, I must do with one. You cannot prevent the diminishing of labor by restricting consumption.

"Mr. Villiers. Do you conceive that the operation of our present protecting duties is to prevent other countries from becoming manufacture. vent other countries from becoming manufactu- time for the state.

commodities in foreign countries, we should then get into a natural state, in which the trade would maintain itself, and we should not be liable to "Chairman. Do not all such protective duties" infest this city—crying, Give! give!! those fluctuations that all protected trades are subiect to. I can assure the Committee, that the manufacturers of Germany, especially, apprehend the repeal of our corn-laws more than any thing that we can do. The public authorities again, in Germany, who have only the great public interests to administer, never asked us for a moment to take off any duty upon manufactured articles; the great demand was to take off the duty upon timber and upon corn.

"Do you not conceive, that all protection amounts to a tax upon the community? "Certainly; it is quite evident. "That is implied in protection?

No doubt of it. "And, therefore, the tax for protection upon one article increases the cost of producing another? "Certainly; no doubt of it. "And, therefore, sometimes a duty is imposed for the purpose of protection, because we have

protected some other article? "Certainly; not only a solitary duty upon one article for protection, but it is a duty for protection connected also with another protecting duty that bears upon it. A protective duty may not only be what it always is, a general tax, but a particular tax on some other article of manufacture. The protective duty on food is a general tax on the nation, and a particular tax on manufacturing labor, navigation, &c.

"Our difficulty, therefore, in competing with other countries, frequently arises as much from taxes for protection as from taxes for revenue? "Certainly, more than from taxes for revenue upon commodities.
"Taxes upon raw material, for the purpose of

protection, would present great impediments to the production for other articles? No doubt of it. "Mr. Ewart. Supposing the cost of subsist-ence and of the raw material were the same in

this country as in other countries, do you think there would be any chance of other countries underselling us in the labour market? "Certainly not, with our natural advantages of position, which no other country possesses in the same degree, and the intelligence and industry of Englishmen: although the English are not so

economical as the people of other countries, yet, with our advantages of capital and skill, if we can change our system of legislation, we may, in every manufacture we now possess, meet fo reign manufactures in every market in the world. The manufacturers of other countries are only vied upon the foreign article, whilst it also in-creases the price of all the competing home pro-of taxing food. I speak only of the manufacduced articles to the same amount as the duty; turers; the consumers are of a different opinion. "Is it your opinion, that, other things being equal, labor is cheaper in this country than in

> "As to labor in this country, you must take it either at the money value of labor, or you must take it at what the laborer can get for his labor, price of his labor. As to the real wages of the laborer in this country, they are much less than in "And the mere rate of wages alone does not

prove the superior cheapness of production, but you must take into the calculation the advanta-"Capital, and machinery, and other elements, such as coal and iron, and the advantages of our harbors for exportation, and many other internal conclusion to which I have come, after laborious investigation in almost every country in Europe, taxation; that is, duties for revenue only: have no protection at all, but only equalize upon equi-

people of all other nations with your manufac-tures in every country in the world, and in most articles undersell them. "Mr. Chapman. When you state that the labor of Saxony, and generally on the Continent, is really dearer than the labor of this country, do you

mean to apply it to maritime labor? "No; strictly speaking, I do not apply it to maritime labor. I apply it to maritime labor thus far, that the provisioning of ships is much lower on the Continent; if ship-owners on the Continent even gave the same wages, which they do not, as our own yet they carry on their shipping more cheaply than we can, because the provisions which are found by the ship-owner for his crew, forms an essential part of the wages,— Again: if a Dutchman or a Pressian were compelled to victual his family ashore at the prices paid in England, his wages then would not be to himself more than one-half what the same wages are in Prussia; but, as he maintains his family in Prussia, the low wages he gets enables him, by the cheapness of provisions in that country, to live as well as an Eaglish sailor will who main-

tains his family in England.
"Chairman. Do not, therefore, the circumstances you have stated operate very much against the British ship-owner, in his competition as a carrier, in every part of the world?

"Not a doubt of it.
"Mr. Williams. How is it that the Governments of those countries have never adopted that feeling which, you say, is so general against prohibitory duties?

Government of most countries, excepting those of Saxony, Switzerland and Holland, on the contrary, were led away by the visionary splendor of being able to supply themselves, within their own countries, with every thing they required. It commenced in France under Colbert, and it was imitated by other monarchs; but it has turned out, that those countries, in which those protections have been completely established, have not at all thriven, in consequence of those protections; and where they have occasionally hriven, they have done so in defiance of them I have in my possession a representation from the manufacturers of silk at Lyons and other parts of France, who wish to have no protection at all for their silk manufactures."

EXTRACTS from Sir John J. Guest's Examination: "What is the present price of British iron as compared with that of Swedish iron? "The present price of Swedish is about £12

5s, in bond, and of common British iron about "Mr. Villiers. Are we not able in this country to manufacture a much larger quantity of iron than we now manufacture?

"Yes; we make in this country about two-thirds of the whole produce of the world," EXTRACTS from John Bowring's Examination:

"What, in your judgment, constitutes a protecting duty? "It appears to me that every duty is a protecting duty, which excludes any foreign article com-ing in competition with the home article, or which raises the price of the home article by the duty

put upon the loreign. "Mr. Villiers. Is not the purpose of imposing that protective duty to compel the consumer at home to consume a dearer article instead of one that he could procure cheaper from abroad? "Obviously, it is to exclude the foreigner from the field of competition, by raising the price in the

interest of the protected commodity. "Chairman. Creating a monopoly in that country where the duties are so imposed? "Creating a monopoly where the duties are so high as to exclude the foreign article, and creating a higher price where the duties are protective but

not prohibitory.
"Is the silk trade in any way protected in Switzerland, from whence those ribbons are imported? "By no means; there is no duty on import or

export in Switzerland. "Then, do you mean that Switzerland, being quite free from any protective duty, is able to manufacture silk ribbons, and import into France those silks, paying a 15 per cent, protective duty? "Yes. There is no country, in which the development of the sound manufacturing principle has been so great as Switzerland, which has not a single protection of any sort in her legislation. "Are there not branches of cotton manufacture at this time flourishing in Switzerland more than in England or in France?

EXTRACTS from J. D. Hume's Examination: "You have always considered it to have that

"Many such.

who consumes the manufactures produced; conprice, in consequence of protection, amounted to a tax. If I am made to pay 1s. 6d by law for an article which, in the absence of that law, I could buy for 1s., I consider the 6d. a tax, and I pay it is an exemplification of the "grab game"—the "I have always considered that the increase of with regret, because it does not go to the revenue of the country; and therefore I do not, in return, share the benefit of that payment as a contribution to the revenue. I must be taxed a second

and monopolies occasion very considerable fluctuations, in that particular branch, from time to

"I think that every trade thrown out of its natural course by protection, is more subject to fluc-tuations than those which are left to their natu-Mr. Tufnell. Then you cannot conceive any

circumstances under which a protective duty can confer a permanent and general benefit upon "I think not. While it operates in favor of the

party intended to be protected, it is a tax upon the community, and there is always the risk of its not being able to support itself by its own natural strength; and the protection may some day fail of keeping it up. The real question at issue is, do we propose to serve the nation or to serve particular individuals." EXTRACT from George R. Porter's Examination,

(the head of the Statistical Department in the "Do you consider that the burden of the State

taxes which are collected affords any plea for imposing those protective duties ? "Certainly not. If it were possible to make foreigners pay any part of our burdens, there might be some common sense in it; but certainly cannot by any means alleviate the national burden to shift it from the shoulders of one Eng-

lishman to those of another. "That is your view of the operation of protec-

"It is clearly my view of the operation of protective duties. Such duties form, however, but a part, and in many cases only a small part, of the burden which they cause to the nation, inasmuch as they add to the price, not only of the quantities of the protected articles imported, but also of all of those articles that are produced within the kingdom. There cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that additional means of employ-ment are created by protecting branches of industry that could not otherwise be carried on; the whole effect of legislative interference in this di-rection, is that of diminishing the wealth of the country, by causing less profitable to take the place of more profitable employments."

So much for the English Evidence. We shall call Daniel Webster into Court, in the course of a few days, to testify to the great principles of Political Economy, and the probable operation of the Protective system, in our own country.-Every step we take in the investigation satisfies us, that it is high time to act, and reduce the excesses of our tariff of '42. Avoid, we must repeat, this policy of procrastination.

ORGANIZATION!

There is nothing like it to achieve success. With this impression, we hail the following notification in the last Wheeling Argus with pleasure. It is one of the first sounds of the bugle, and its note ought to be taken up in every county and district of the State:

TYLER COUNTY Democratic Meetings will be held at the fol-lowing places, for the purpose of appointing dele-gates to attend a Convention to be held on the 2d Monday of March next to select a suitable candidate to represent Tyler county in the next General Assembly of Virginia. The Convention will be held at Middlebourne.

Pine Grove, 2.1

Hammond's, 3d " " " MANY DEMOCRATS. P. S. The Enquirer received by Friday's mail, the following proceedings from Wayne county, trict. Suppose, for the sake of convenience in which we hasten to lay before our readers. It is the echo of the first sound of the bugle in that ex-

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic citizens of Wayne county, on Monday, the 9th of December, it being Court day, William Adkins was called to the Chair, and Hiram Bloss appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been ex-

plained by J. H. Brown, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted: 1. Resolved, That this meeting most heartily approve and second the move made by their Democratic brethren of Kanawha, in appointing deegates to meet at Ripley, in Jackson county, on the 5th of February next, for the purpose of nominating some suitable individual as a candidate

to represent this Congressional District in the next Congress.

2. Resolved, That the Chair appoint twelve ineach county, casting the whole voic of the county, "B" would receive, in the case supposed, the whole vote of Bedford, Nelson, and Albemarle. dividuals from the different sections of the county, to represent the county of Wayne in said amounting to thirty-three votes, and would thereby obtain the nomination, that being a majority el

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs, Hiram Chadwick, Joseph Newman, John Wellman, William Radelide, Walter Queen, Col. Eldridge Smith, Samuel Wellman, Jefferson B. Bowen, Jeremiah Wellman, Hezekiah Adkins, Isaac E. Handley and

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. 3. Resolved, That the prooceedings of this inceting be published in the Kanawha Republi-

can and Richmond Enquirer.
WILLIAM ADKINS, President. HIRAM BLOSS, Secretary.

To the Editors of the Enquirer :

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23d, 1844. To-day, the Senate went into Executive session nmediately after meeting. They are said to United States, accompanied by the correspondence asked for, between the State Department and Mr. King, our Minister to France. It was a voluminous affair, and looks as though the Minister has had his hands full of business since his

arrival out. The House spent the day in receiving and referring petitions and resolutions, and transacting private business, generally. It was, on their part, a day of work—not clap-trap. Both Houses have adjourned over until Thursday next. This was done, nominally, on account of the Christmas holydays—but really to give the Committees an op-portunity to examine into and perfect the bills, portunity to examine into and perfect the bills,

resolutions, &c., before them. There is nothing new in this city, in the line of general politics, except the determination on the part of the Democrats of the District to get up the most splendid Inauguration Ball (for the 4th of March next) ever seen in this quarter. I trust it will be graced by a large delegation from the Spartan Band of Richmond, as well as by a strong

representation of the beauty of your city. There will be a very large attendance from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Persico placed, to-day in one of the committee rooms, a plaster model of an equestrian statue of Washington, for which he wishes to get an order. It is proposed to be executed in bronze and placed in the public grounds opposite the West front of the capitol. Though his statuary has always borne off the palm here, nothing he has executed is so much admired as this, Washington is represented, as though he was just parting from the gares and honors of public life to retirate Mount. cares and honors of public life, to retire to Mount Vernon. The whole thing is in strict keeping with the nationality of the subject, without the leastwhat shall I call it-Frenchification-with which every piece of statuary in this metropolis, except his, is made to look as though it referred to any

thing but American history.

Copies of the first three volumes of the History of the late American Exploring Expedition have been placed in the library of Congress for exhibition also. They are splendid models of American arts and sciences; and it is said that in the execution of the binding, printing and engraving, they equal any thing of the kind ever brought out in Europe. I certainly have never seen a work of such exquisite finish and magnificence. As an American, no one can feel more proud than I, that my countrymen have arrived at such excellence in the arts. But as a Democrat, it goes "agin the grain" mightily, when I reflect that it has cost the Treasury of the U.S. an enormous sum, the greater portion of which might have been saved without withholding from the public the useful information contained in the work. Now, under the present protective system, the money thus unnecessarily spent, is taken almost entirely from those two pluck one operation of the Whig Tariff of While turning over the leaves of the book, I

was forcibly reminded of the value of Cave Johnson's services, who never for a moment absenting himself from his seat, watches with scrupulous all good Merchantable Stuff delivered at the Mil.

I will give the same price for Oak and Ash logs, they may vary in length from 14 to 20 feet.—
Cash will be paid on delivery. Any person wishing to correspond on the subject, may address letters to the subscriber in Petersburg of Mr. John Burwell, who resides at the Mill, West End, Gloucester county.

End, Gloucester county.

Nov. 7—w3w HUGH A. GARLAND,

Ash logs.

"The object of them was so; but the effect is totally different. The cotton manufacturers and struct exhibit totally different. The cotton manufacturers and structures upon the Continent dread not the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting so much as that we should lower our duties sary, or making it evident to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the deawn from it without either showing to the drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting it evident to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting it evident to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting it evident to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting in the condition of the books of the Mother Bank, as made up from the resulting it is to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting it is to those who would be drawn from it without either showing to the condition of said Bank, as made up from the resulting it is to the books of the Mother Bank, as made up from the resulting it is to the condition of the books of the Condition of the books of the Mother Bank, as made up from the resulting it is to the condition of the books of the Mother Ban

Yours, &c. not offer any obstacle in the way of Mr. Hunter, as I believe him to be the choice of a majority of the Democratic voters of the District. Should

FOR THE ENQUIRER. To the Democratic Voters of the Bedford Congressional District.

It may be safely assumed, that nothing has occurred to destroy or lessen your confidence in the gentleman who, last Spring, at your call, under-took and faithfully performed the duties of a la-borious and harassing canvass. That he was then your first choice as a caudidate for Congress, there can be but little doubt. This is proved, less by his nomination than by the fact, that he received the united and zealous support of the whole party. The defeat he encountered, arose in no degree from want of availability on his part, but was occasioned solely by your weakness. It seems unnecessary, therefore, for you to hold another Convention, or adopt other means, for the purpose of again expressing your preference-but the friends of your late candidate will interpose no obstacle in the way of those who desire that this shall be done; —all they require, is, that your will shall be fully ascertained; and fairly expressed. Let this be done, and if, contrary to their hope and expectation, you think fit to dis-charge a long-tried and faithful public servant for any new man, far from murmuring at your decision, they will be found foremost in all ho norable efforts to secure the election of him, whoever he may be, upon whom your choice falls.

A writer, who addresses you under the signaure of "Albemarle," takes it for granted, that a Convention will be held; and proposes for your consideration the plan of voting which, he thinks, ought to be pursued in that body. The Jefferse nian Republican approves and recommends his views; and the Enquirer seconds his proposition for a Convention, but expresses the opinion, that, when assembled, it must determine its own rule of voting.

ceives the unanimous votes of the members com-

posing the respective delegations from Orange, Greene, Madison, and Amherst, and, in addition

to these, the votes of six delegates from Bedford, two from Nelson, and six from Albemarle. Of

course, then, "B" must receive the votes of seven delegates from Bedford, four from Nelson, and

eight from Albemarle. So that of the sixty-four votes cast in Convention by delegates, each of

the whole number of votes east in Convention.

constituents, the number of Democratic voters in the district in favor of "A," would be two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine—while there

preposterous than this. Its inevitable effect must be, to thwart the will of the people. To expose

its deformity, an extreme case has been supposed

—a case, it is admitted, never likely to occur in practice. But it serves to illustrate the nature and tendency of the proposed plan, and shows what injustice may be effected by it. This injustice it is proposed by the transfer of the tra

tice is always the same in character, differing in

degree with the varying circumstances of each

It may be possible to obtain an expression

of the will of the party, by dividing the Demo-cratic voters of the district into companies, of

any certain number (say one hundred or fifty)

each, and allowing each of these companies to choose for itself a single delegate to the Conven-

tion—the delegates thus chosen to vote per capita. But even, then, the votes might be so

east in the different companies, that a minority of the voters could nominate their candidate in op-

augmentation of the number of each company entitled to a delegate. But it is believed that it

in this way, even if it were desirable to do so.

In another number, the writer will propose a

plan for obtaining the sense of the Democratic

and just," and calculated to "discard manage-

ment and scrambles for nomination."

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

voters of the district, which he thinks "simple

TEXAS.

Gentlemen: The enclosed is from no ordinary man in Texas; repeatedly called on by that peo-ple to serve them in Congress; and, out of it, he

possesses a weight of character of which any man

might be proud. The sentiments expressed are

so just and beautiful, that I cannot withhold them

from our friends. "I could not, if I would-I

would not, if I could," take away or add one line

"My dear Sir: We have little or no news .-

Dr. Jones has been elected our President. About

Mexican invasion we think little, and care less.

To annexation we look forward as cur only sal-

vation, and the election of Polk as an assurance

wish for it, expect it, and demand it, from the U. States as their birthright; and in requiring this

simple act of justice, they appeal to the people of the United States as to their fathers and kindred,

founding the claims upon the high and holy principles of natural and maternal law, of parental

ties, of Christian charity, of the great and first

duty of man, to extend to his fellow the blessings

of civil liberty; and farther still, they appeal to that great motive-power by which the world is

all these considerations shall fail? If they do.

then shall I be convinced of the fallacy of the doc-

trine of self-government, and look forward, at an

early day, to see your Union dissolved, and the great Temple of Liberty, founded by the vir-

tue and patriotism of our forefathers, polluted, desecrated and demolished, amidst anarchy, mis-

rule and fanaticism. Yet, I cannot permit my-

self to doubt but that correct principles will pre-

vail; that the great mass of the people will be

made to see the question in its proper light, will

understand and appreciate its value; and that

be able to control their better judgment.

neither selfish politicians nor crazy fanatics will

"Yours, truly, . R. M. FORBES."

The people of Texas, almost to a man,

or word to what has been so well said

A VOTER OF THE DISTRICT.

JOHN A. PARKER.

"COLUMBIA, 18th Nov., 1814.

TAPPAHANNOCK, 21st Dec., 1844.

will occur in the Senate, whilst the State Legis-lature is in recess, and the Executive is clothed with plenary power to fill it. But, in fact, there will be little duty for the Senate, until after the pevoting in convention, by which each county is allowed one vote, or upon that, more usually adopted in such bodies, of voting according to reriod for the next annual session of the State Le presentation in the State Legislature. "Albemarle" has shown conclusively, that both these are not take a Scnator from circumstances, certainly not from the force and deliberative will of the only absurd, but eminently unjust. It remains, then, to consider the plan of voting he proposes to substitute in their place, and which, he seems to think, is a panacea for all the evils of the caubody. This is the effect of the particular divi-sion of parties. Such a Senator will be the representative of these circumstances, and not the It can be demonstrated, that this chosen, approved, and accepted representative of the Republicanism of the State. Is it wise to have such a Senator? We have had severe explan of his far exceeds in absurdity and injustice any that ever has been, or, it is to be hoped, ever will be adopted. It is, that each county shall send to the Convention as many delegates as it pleases: but that its vote in that body shall be asthat the burnt child dreads the fire, is neither so strong, nor in this point so expressive and so apcertained by some ratio of representation applied alike to all the counties, and be in proportion to its plicable to us, as the apothegm of the French, that "a scalded cat dreads coid water"—and the aggregate Democratic vote; thus, allowing one sensitiveness of the Democracy, under these treacheries and persecutions, will both excuse and justify the General Assembly in postponing vote in Convention for every fifty of the popular party vote of a county. This being the ratio which "Albemarle" has taken, and, like him, discarding fractions, Bedford, with 639 votes, would give thirteen in Convention; Amherst, with 461, nine; Nelson, with 291, six; Albemarle, with 702, fourteen; Greene, with 300, six; Orange, with 288, six; and Madison, with 512, ten; the INFORMATION WANTED. We are requested, by the Executor of Wil-liam Bigbie, deceased, late of Buckingham county, Virginia, to call for information as to whole number of Democratic votes in the disthe present residence of John Bigbie, son of said William Bigbie. He is supposed to be sometrict being 3193; and the whole number of votes in Convention sixty-four. As each county is allowed to send as many delegates as it pleases, it where in the West. It is important that the Executor should obtain this information. follows of course, that a majority of its delegates must cast its whole vote in the Convention.—
Now, this plan puts it in the power of a bare majority of the delegates from each of the three counties of Bedford, Nelson, and Albemarle to Editors in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illipois, and Missouri, will do an aet of kindness by Proper words in proper places." - [Swift's defini-tion of a good style, nominate a candidate, in opposition, not only to the wish of the minorities from these three coun-[From the Nashville Union, December 12.] THE NEW CABINET. ties, respectively, but also to the wish of all the delegates from all the other counties of the dis-We see many speculations in the Whig pa ers as to Colonel Polk's probable Cabinet. It is a mere idle curiosity, which gives rise to con-jectures equally idle. Our Whig frierds may rest assured that President Polk will call around him a Cabinet of counsellors possessing abilities Convention a number equal to the vote to which it is entitled—And suppose, further, that two candidates, "A" and "B," are proposed for the nomination, and, upon taking the vote, it should be found that "A" re-

whom represents fifty voters of the district, "A" would receive forty-fice, and "B" nineteen—leaving an actual majority of twenty-six in favor of FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, 17th Dec., 1844. Six: I have the honor to enclose a statement "A." Yet, according to the plan proposed by Albemarle," a majority of the delegates from showing the state of this institution on the 1st inst.
With high respect, your ob't, serv't., To His Excellency, JAMES McDowell, Governor of Virginia STATE of the FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA ID Let us see how the popular vote would stand cluding the Branches, on the first Monday in December, 1841: between "A" and "B"? It each delegate represents precisely the wishes of his fifty supposed

crats, of distinguished talents, from whom of drawhis advisers. The only difficulty he will

have, will be in selecting from among so many— all of whom are fully qualified to fill any station— but he will discharge his duty in this, as in every

other case, with an eye to the welfare of his coun

high talents, long experience, and tried fidelity to

He will have a Cabinet distinguished for

Sterling Bills. 9.367 51 Loan to Commonwealth of Va. 30,000 00 would be in favor of "B," only eight hundred and 742,016 46 Specie. ninety-"A" having a majority of one thonsand four hundred and nine; and "B," in spite of it, re-230.645 03 63 449 74 Balance due from other Banks ceiving the nomination. The ingenuity of man would be tasked in vain to devise a scheme more 221,560 58

\$5,983,284 47

\$2,670,400 00

1.024.270 82

93,682 12

Capital Stock. Notes in Circulation, Individual Deposites, Profits of the Institution. In transitu between Mother Bank

and Branches \$5,983,284,47 FARMERS' BANK OF VIRGINIA, 16th December, 1844.

d, and is believed to be JAS. C. CRANE, WM. WILLIAMS, JOHN MABEN, JOHN WOMBLE JAMES DUNLOP STATE OF VIRGINIA, City of Richmond, to wit John G. Blair, Cashier of the Farmers' Bard of Virginia, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace of the city aftersaid, and

Bank of Virginia, certify that the within state

returns preceding the date from the Branches, a correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Given under my hand this 19th day of Decemer, 1844. W. D. BLAIR Condensed State of the BANK OF VIRGINIA, and Branches, on the first Monday in December,

made oath, that the within statement, made out from the books of the Bank, and from the latest

1844, compared with the first Monday in De Dec. 1843. Dec. 1844 Outstanding debt, \$4,584,675 87 \$4,841,739 61 12,893 10 17,147 16 change. 352 959 17 Real Estate. 614.849 80 646,074 80 850,939 89 Specie, 309,438 13 299,334 69 of other Banks. Variations in the

28,820 37 28,838 36 \$6,817,468 85 \$7,042,891 01 \$3,644,100 00 \$3,644,100 00 Circulation, 2,034,116 33 2,170,849 69 209,303 10 224,051 49 Due to other Banks, 773,506 44 849,100 83 Profit and less, (less 107 061 62

Balance in transitu.

\$6,817,465 85 \$7,042,891 01 BANK OF VIEGINIA, Dec. 10, 1814. We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing statement, and certify that the same is truly made up from the books of the Bank, and the re-

49,381 36

urns of the several branches. JAMES CASKIE, President. WM. GRAY. HENRY LUDLAM, WM. H. HUBBARD, Directors, LEWIS WEBB, FRED. BRANSFORD, THOMAS H. ELLIS,

This day personally appeared before me, a Jus-tice of the Peace for the city aforesaid, Samuel made oath, that the above contains a true exhibit